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SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1905.

The First Gun.

It has already been announced that
during the month of May there will be
throughout the length and breadth of
Virginia a campaign of education. Men
who have no selfish interest to serve;
men who are deeply concerned for the
uplift of humanity; men who realize that
the great obligation of this generation to
posterity is to give the children an op-
portunity of thoroughly educating them-
selves, are going out into the country
and speak face to face and heart to heart
with the people and urge them to im-
prove their schools and prolong the
school term, even though they must make
a sacrifice to provide the necessary money.

A meeting preliminary to this cam-
paign was held in the city of Richmond
last night, was attended by a large num-
ber of representative men and women,
and was addressed by President Alder-
man, of the University of Virginia. It
was most appropriate that the opening
speech in this campaign should have
been made by the president of the Uni-
versity of Virginia, for that institution
was founded by Thomas Jefferson and
designed by him to be, as has been said,
"the capstone of the public school sys-
tem."

It was becoming and significant
that the subject of Dr. Alderman's ad-
dress should have been "The Education
of All the People," for that is what
Thomas Jefferson had in mind when he
established the University, and that is
the design of the public school system
of Virginia. It was a great pleasure and
privilege to hear Dr. Alderman on this
noble and inspiring topic, and it is not
necessary to say that he did full justice
to it, and that he imparted to those
who heard him the savor of his consecrated
enthusiasm.

In an article in the current issue of
The Independent on "Conditions of the
Southern Problem," Professor Albert
Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, says that the
South can neither appreciate nor solve
the negro problem until it has disposed of
the poor white problem. We may add
that the South will not dispose of the
poor white problem until it shall have
educated all the whites. The poor whites,
especially those of the rural districts,
must for their own salvation give atten-
tion to this subject. The city schools of
Virginia are fairly good; they are cer-
tainly far better than the average school
in the country; and in all the cities there
is a full term. The city children, there-
fore, are being better educated than the
country children, and we would, with
all the emphasis at our command, im-
press this fact upon our country read-
ers. We believe that the country is bet-
ter than the city for the development of
those sturdy principles which go to make
up character, all things being equal.
We believe that it is better to rear a
boy or a girl in the country than in the
city, provided only the advantages of
education be as good in one place as in
the other. But if the city lads and lasses
have the opportunity of attending a good
school during the full term every year,
and the country lads and lasses have
the opportunity of attending a poor
school four or five months in the year,
it goes without saying that the city chil-
dren will have the advantage. We appeal
to our friends in the country to make
advantages of education that the city
children enjoy.

It is with this high and important ob-
ject in view that the May campaign for
education will be carried on, and it is
for the people in the country to say
whether or not it shall be a successful
campaign. It is not a missionary move-
ment in any offensive sense. The work
will be done by our own men and women,
by Virginians for Virginians, and there
should be the heartiest co-operation be-
tween the leaders and the people at
large. Let us make it memorable as the
greatest and most successful crusade
Virginia has ever known.

Progress and Expense.

The New Bedford Evening Standard
refers to an incident recently related in
the columns of The Times-Dispatch and
uses it as a text for an editorial article.
It will be recalled that at a recent meet-
ing of citizens to organize a public library
association one man present protested
against the movement on the ground that
a public library would make the city
more attractive; that the more attrac-
tive the city, the greater would be the
influx of settlers and the greater the num-

ber of settlers the higher rents would be
to the workman.

"We have occasionally heard a similar
sigh in this city," says our New Eng-
land contemporary, "over the develop-
ment of the cotton industry here. There
are a few persons who follow out the
same logic in their treatment of that
subject. 'The building of the mills, they
say, has drawn to the place large num-
bers of workers, to the inflation of a
substantial increase in many expendi-
tures, notably the cost of rent and taxes.
Undoubtedly there is a sort of truth
in the argument in both cases. But the
fault with it is that it fails to take
account of all the circumstances. If
so be that we have to pay more for liv-
ing in this city than we would have to
if there were no cotton mills, it is true
also that we have more to pay with and
that we get more for our money. Rich-
mond, Va., or any other city that pro-
vides itself with free public libraries,
art museums, advanced public schools,
parks, and other media of culture, and
therefore attracts to it more people, it
will have to pay the increased cost. There
is no doubt about that. It will also
find that the increased cost will be
met by increased resources and that it
will have more to show for what it
spends."

Existence would be cheaper if we should
abolish cities, railroads, factories and
all things modern and live as the
aborigines lived by hunting or scratching
the soil. The higher our civilization the
more expensive our living. Luxuries come
high. But are we for that reason to
stay the hand of progress? Are we to
go backward because it is less expen-
sive. Some people seem to think so. But
in spite of them, Richmond is going
ahead, cost or no cost. Richmond pro-
poses to have progress and the refine-
ments of civilization even if it does make
the cost of living higher. Richmond pro-
poses to enlarge her territory, improve
her streets and parks, erect a new high
school building, build another free bridge
across James River and by and by to
have a fine public library, in spite of
the protest of non-progressive "Taxpay-
ers." But by doing this is anybody go-
ing to suffer? Does any sane man believe
that the more attractive this city is made
the harder it will be for the residents of
the city to get along? If that sort of argu-
ment is logical, there is no virtue in
progress.

Every intelligent man knows that the
higher the standard of living the higher
the wage of the workman. When we
teach the children to love books and the
refinements of home, we are creating a
sentiment in the community which in-
evitably results sooner or later in a scale
of wages that will enable the workman
to provide his family with the necessities
of a refined home. That is the surest
way in the world to raise wages. The
poor man of all others should favor pro-
gress, and should help to cultivate that
public sentiment which raises the stand-
ard of living. The more progressive a
city is the better care that city will take
of its wage earners.

The Age of Graft.

In the news from Venezuela it was
stated that President Castro had re-
ceived a take-off of two and a half
million dollars for agreeing to pay cer-
tain bonds held by citizens of Germany
and England—bonds that were thought
to be entirely worthless.

We dislike to decry and disparage our
own day and generation, but was there
ever before such an age of graft? It
does seem that all classes, from the least
to the greatest, now consider it entirely
legitimate and honest to take a "rake-
off" whenever it can be taken. The
New York Evening Post recalls that it
came out in an investigation of the po-
isoning of Mrs. Stanford that one of her
servants received over \$2,000 in com-
missions from tradesmen. In commenting
on the fact, a resident of New York re-
marked that probably the head ser-
vants in most wealthy families are tak-
ing similar commissions. "A friend of
mine," said he, "tells me his cook gets
\$25 a month from the butcher and the
grocer, and his coachman enjoys a rake-
off on all supplies ordered for the stables.
Such perquisites are regarded as a
matter of course. The servant counts
upon them as a legitimate addition to
wages, and the employer, if he wishes
to avoid trouble, is conveniently blind to
this form of pilfering."

The Evening Post refers also to the
fact developed in Mrs. Chadwick's case
that she made broods upon certain banks
and got money which belonged to the de-
positors because she paid liberal com-
missions to officers of the bank.

In politics graft is too often the office-
holder's stock in trade. Members of
State Legislatures and members of City
Councils fatten on it, and, worse than
all, there are many people who think that
it is entirely legitimate. Circuit Attor-
ney Folk, of St. Louis, said in our pres-
ence that latter complaint was made
against him by respectable citizens for
prosecuting the bootleggers at that city,
on the ground that it had been going on
for so long a time that the people had
become accustomed to it, and that the
members of the Legislature took graft
as a matter of course.

We have more than once related that a
respectable member of the Virginia Leg-
islature made no secret of the fact that
he accepted fees from outsiders for push-
ing along measures in which they were
interested.

The great question of the day with
many people is: "What is there in it for
me?" The whole miserable business is as
demoralizing as it can be, tending to
destroy that refined sense of honor which
every decent man should have; tending to
destroy character and patriotism, and to
detach the public service.

There is but one remedy, and that
is to arouse public sentiment against
the infamous practice, wherever it may
be.

A Temperance Crusade.

The American Anti-Saloon League pro-
poses to "redeem the Fourth of July
from its prevalent misuse." It is pro-
posed to interest every temperance or-
ganization in the land and as far as pos-
sible to hold open-air, patriotic temper-
ance meetings in every county on July 4,
1905, and every year thereafter. It is a
good move and we hope that it will be
successful. It is a disgrace that the
Fourth of July is by many people made

the occasion for drunken debauchery.
"Temperance exalteth a nation," and no
better day in the year could be selected
for emphasizing temperance and promot-
ing the cause of temperance than the day
of our national patriotic celebration.

The Philosophy of Old Age.

Dr. Osler's statement that a man is
useless after he reaches sixty years of
age is still working mischief. A special
to the Philadelphia Record from Pott-
sville, Pa., says that Charles C. Trout, a
prominent druggist of that city, was so
worried by the statement that on Thurs-
day last he shot and instantly killed him-
self. Yet he was only fifty years of age.

It is a strange thing to us that some
people have such a dread of old age. The
philosophy of life is to grow old
gracefully and those who learn that
philosophy are as happy in their latter
days as in the days of their youth. Men
and women who live right and take the
right view of life, who become mellowed
and sweetened by age, will not be dis-
turbed by the saying of Dr. Osler.

Miss Fannie J. Crosby, the blind poet,
who has given to the world so many
beautiful hymns, has just celebrated her
eighty-fifth birthday in Philadelphia and
as a token of the esteem in which she is
held, hymns from her pen were a part
of the Lenten services in the Episcopal
churches of that city on yesterday. Sun-
day will be designated as "Fannie Crosby
Day," and in many churches there will
be special services in her honor. In the
last forty-one years she has composed
more than 8,000 hymns, many of which
have been translated into foreign tongues.
Among the most popular of hymns may be
mentioned "Rescue the Perishing,"
"Pass Me Not, O! Gentle Saviour," and
"Safe in the Arms of Jesus." She is
twenty-five years beyond Dr. Osler's
limit and yet she is still useful and
happy. And so will be all old persons
who follow her example.

Dr. James F. Bryant was the first su-
perintendent of schools appointed for
Southampton county and by successive re-
appointments has held the office ever
since, with the exception of one term.
Only once has he had opposition, and no
man has been more thoroughly identified
with the public school system. We re-
gret to learn that Dr. Bryant has at
last decided to retire from the service at
the expiration of his present term. We
have known him for many years, and
have always held him in the highest es-
teem as a man, as a physician, as a citi-
zen and as an educator. He has perform-
ed a most valuable service for his com-
munity and for the cause of education
throughout the entire State, and it gives
us pleasure to make this acknowledgment.

Vice-President Fairbanks was the guest
of the Tar Heel Club last night at Green-
sboro, N. C. People would come from
miles around to see that long sample of
statesmanship in his heel. The convolu-
tionist would be outdone.—Pittsburgh Dis-
patch, 2d.

Oklahoma boasts of a million dollar
Legislature and the body spent it all
without having a cent in the treasury.
Wonderful Legislature, that.

Oyama, the Japanese Napoleon, is not
looking forward to a Waterloo. The other
Napoleon didn't either, but he got there at
the same.

Mrs. Alice Webb-Duke claims to know
something of the true inwardness of the
tobacco trust and is open for a magazine
engagement to tell it.

A desire on the part of many people to
take a little vacation is another evidence
that the gentle spring is right upon us.

If the Japs really want the Philippines
they could probably buy them much
cheaper than they could fight for them.

The people of New Orleans have not
shown any uneasiness about the threat-
ened invasion by Castro and his 30,000 men.

Your Uncle Russell Sage's opinion of
Dr. Osler would not do to go in print.
It might set the press on fire.

The Mikado is losing sympathy. He will
insist upon celebrating every victory with
a home-made poem.

The Mikado has a real fight on his
hands now. The Standard Oil people have
invaded his territory.

The cyclone season has opened in
Georgia, and the "pits" are now popu-
lar.

Domestic Science Club.

The ladies who are so busily engaged
in running the School of Domestic
Science, which is located on North Thir-
teenth Street, feel that they have much
to be very grateful for, having accom-
plished more than they could have hoped
to do in so short a time. On Wednesday, April 12, the Lady Board
of Managers expect to have an Open
House, at which time the public is cordi-
ally invited to visit the school and see
what good work is being done there.

At present there are only four girls
in training in the school. As soon as
their course is completed homes of com-
fort and refinement will be secured for
them. Many others have attended the
school and they are blessed to-day with
a good home. The board is fortunate in
having for its president, Mrs. W. J.
Young, who is also the president of the
Home Mission Conference. With this
thoughtful and energetic leader and the
numerous other good workers, we feel
quite sure that this new work will prove
a success. The interior of the school
has been much beautified, and is under
the supervision of Miss Galey, who is a
graduate of the Old Dominion Training
School for Nurses. Her experience in
Richmond as district nurse for several
years has led her to see the necessity for this
school.

(Signed) CHAIRMAN PUBLICATION
COMMITTEE.

About Rents.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—
Sir,—In reading your article in the
Daily Times-Dispatch of March 17th, I
think your assertion is entirely too
sweeping in reference to "How to Re-
duce Rents." I am a perfectly satis-
fied tenant of a fine house, and I am
not paying any too much for the prop-
erty I rent, and I am no exception to
hundreds of others. As soon as I read
it, I think correct, and it is a fact
some are never satisfied with what they
pay for rent. My landlord is a good
man, and I believe you nearly always
fall on the right side.

Asheville, N. C.

J. M. STONER.

THE MOST POPULAR SHIRT IS MARKED Monarch

Made for men looking for the maximum of comfort and style in a shirt of fine, fast-color fabric. They're \$1.00.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.,
Makers of Collars and
Cuffs.

GOT A FROST IN NORTH CAROLINA

Fairbanks Not Encouraged to Believe Republicanism Is Growing There.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—The trip of certain Republicans of national prominence to North Carolina this week to attend a banquet of the Tar Heel Club, at Greensboro, Wednesday, was a pleasant one, but there is reason for saying that it was not wholly satisfactory from the viewpoint of those in search of cheer and encouragement or people who believe the old North State offers a fruitful field for Republican missionary work. Of course, Vice-President Fairbanks and other distinguished members of the party do not go about discussing the poor prospects which they found down in North Carolina, but they did not make up the entire party. A less conspicuous member of the party said to-day that the affair was assuredly a frost for those who expected to find the North Carolinians tumbling over one another to get into the Republican wagon.

Warm Hospitality.

"The hospitality and the courtesy extended the visitors could hardly have been more marked," he said. "These must have been very gratifying to the Vice-President and other guests, but I could not discover that they found any reason for being in the State. North Carolina is on the point of becoming a Republican State. Many of those who took a foremost part in extending the courtesies to the party were lifelong Democrats, and little talks with them were held. It is impossible to know public sentiment, revealed the fact that the outlook for Republicanism in Greensboro, or in the State generally, is about as poor as could well be imagined. In my opinion, it will be years before the signs of a marked change in the politics of North Carolina."

It is believed, however, that Mr. Fairbanks and his friends did not really hope to find much evidence of a growth of Republican sentiment in the State. Their belief was in the votes which North Carolina will have in the national convention which will nominate a Republican candidate to the presidency in 1908. It is not known how much satisfaction was yielded them in this regard. It is hardly more hopeful signs of the delegates to the Republican convention being instructed for Fairbanks were seen than indications of an early revolution in Carolina political sentiment.

Singer Wants Pay.

"Nobody ain't goin' to do nothin' for nobody for nothin'!" is the motto of a certain philosopher, whose mental vision was of undoubted clearness, though his education appears to have been much neglected. Not very long ago a distinguished member of one of the houses of Congress, who was remarking on the sincerity of grief felt by his colleagues, and by all who knew the worth of the dead man, and many were the expressions of sorrow at his death, said, "I am sure that the government will give him a fitting funeral."

The government will give him a fitting funeral, where they would be interred in the bosom of the State he had loved and served. A delegation of distinguished men accompanied the body to its resting place, and the funeral ceremonies were conducted with the utmost solemnity and impressiveness. A feature of the obsequies was a solo sung by a talented woman. Her rendering of "Lead, Kindly Light," brought tears to the eyes of many, and more than one came away feeling thankful he had been permitted to hear the splendid strains of the grand old hymn, sung by a voice so expressive of the best emotions of the human heart.

A member of Congress received a letter to-day from the possessor of that wonderful voice, saying that she understood that the government would give her a fitting funeral, and she was asking whether or not for singing as the body was being put into Mother Earth would be included in the items of expense.

When a very distinguished member of Congress died a few years ago and was buried in his home town, his neighbors took advantage of the opportunity to turn a penny out of the treasury, and charged for every conceivable thing, from a shovel to a coffin.

The cupidity of the inhabitants was commented on at the time, and a senator said the other day that he never heard the name of the town mentioned that he did not have a bad taste in his mouth.

Rural Routes and Carriers.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—North Carolina rural routes ordered established May 1st—Bostic, Tutherford county, route 1, population 340; houses 415; route 2, population 340; houses 415; route 3, population 340; houses 415; route 4, population 340; houses 415; route 5, population 340; houses 415; route 6, population 340; houses 415; route 7, population 340; houses 415; route 8, population 340; houses 415; route 9, population 340; houses 415; route 10, population 340; houses 415; route 11, population 340; houses 415; route 12, population 340; houses 415; route 13, population 340; houses 415; route 14, population 340; houses 415; route 15, population 340; houses 415; route 16, population 340; houses 415; route 17, population 340; houses 415; route 18, population 340; houses 415; route 19, population 340; houses 415; route 20, population 340; houses 415; route 21, population 340; houses 415; route 22, population 340; houses 415; route 23, population 340; houses 415; route 24, population 340; houses 415; 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